

9. An isolated DNA molecule comprising an antibody light chain gene which comprises a sequence within the constant region, which, when said gene is coexpressed with a second gene for an antibody heavy chain in a cell supporting glycosylation, will produce an antibody glycosylated in the constant K region.

10. A method of producing an antibody or antibody fragment glycosylated in the constant K and/or CH1 region, comprising coexpressing light and heavy chain genes or portions thereof, which have been engineered with a mutation such that a glycosylation site is created in the constant K region or into the CH1 region of said heavy chain gene or portions thereof, in a cell that allows glycosylation, such that said antibody or antibody fragment glycosylated in the constant K and/or CH1 region is produced, and isolating said antibody or antibody fragment.

11. In a method of diagnosis or treatment of a patient wherein a monoclonal antibody or antibody fragment is used to target a specific antigen, the antibody or fragment being used as such or conjugated to a diagnostic or therapeutic agent,

the improvement wherein said antibody or fragment is the humanized monoclonal antibody or antibody fragment of claim 2.

12. The method of claim ¹⁰~~11~~, wherein said patient suffers from a B-cell malignancy and said humanized monoclonal antibody or antibody fragment is a B-cell specific antibody or antibody fragment.

13. The method of claim 11, where said diagnostic or therapeutic agent is conjugated to a carbohydrate or monoclonal antibody or antibody fragment.